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tion to it simply as an evidence of the difficulty which Dr. Kemp has in taking a proper view of university questions. Everything is so bound up with his own personal view as to what is due him and his particular department, as to make it temperamentally impossible for him to take any other but a false view of this particular phase of the subject.

In my letter to the board, I tried to avoid anything personal, and when I appeared before the board, to make my preliminary statement, I laid special emphasis on this. In fact, I gave it as my reason, for appealing to the board, that I could not locate where the trouble lay. The dean referred me to the president, and the president laid the responsibility on the former dean, the present dean, and the vice-president. I felt that I was being shot at from ambush, and when I stopped, like a man, and challenged, the president would not bring us together, but said the reports were confidential.\*

When I found the president with his secret memorandum, I had something definite. It is the irony of fate, that in making the very flourish with which he dismissed these *alleged* charges, he dropped a paper which proved most serious things on himself in stern reality. I frankly admit that I am temperamentally so constructed that I can not regard it as either "fair or honest" for a university president to make an attack on a professor behind his back that he would not make to his face. Furthermore, the same temperamental construction forces me to feel that a man who would not look upon such an act as disgraceful does not "take a proper view of university questions," and is not the best type of man to intrust with the instruction

\*There is food for thought here. I have some excellent friends, for whose opinions I have genuine respect, who believe that a democratic form of university government would seriously upset faculty discipline. Here we have a typical monarchical form; and what could be more subversive of faculty discipline, and of confidence, than what I have just described? I finally came to fear that the president had ulterior motives which he did not care to allege; and that he was seeking cover behind which to fight.

of the youth of a nation. I do not mean these for words of passing sarcasm. The idea which they convey is of serious import to the educational interests of the country. One of the most famous educators of the past generation has said:

No educational system can have a claim to permanence, unless it recognizes the truth that education has two great ends to which everything else must be subordinated. The one of these is to increase knowledge; the other is develop the love of right and the hatred of wrong.

If we wish our system of state education to endure, we dare not condone a serious infringement of either of these fundamental principles, for a recognized amount of ability in the money-getting or in the advertising line. The State of Illinois, for instance, is not giving nearly \$1,000,000 a year in order that any man shall rear a showy structure, and say, "Behold the great Babylon which I have built." The people who furnish the money have a right to demand—and will demand—a clean administration, and a healthy atmosphere from the president's office to the athletic field. If anything half as bad as the president's attack in the dark had happened in connection with the management of the football team, there would have been a tremendous cry of "dirty athletics," and a storm of righteous indignation would have broken loose. The higher up we go, the harder it is to correct abuses—but the more important it is that these abuses should be corrected.

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#### QUOTATIONS

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

A THIRD according to our informant, a fifth according to Mr. Cruce, of the faculty have been removed. They were removed with practically no notice; so late in the season that it is really a remarkable testimony to their ability that so many of them have already obtained appointments in colleges of standing not unequal to that of Oklahoma University. Accompanying this removal, without previous notice, was a refusal to pay the last two

months' salary of the year for which they were appointed. What legal justification there was for this refusal we do not know; the question is now before the courts of the state in a suit by the professors for the withheld salary. Legal or illegal, it certainly was not just. We shall require a great deal of evidence to convince us that the people of Oklahoma wish their faithful and efficient teachers treated in this fashion. For there is no pretense that they were not faithful and efficient. It is too late now to interpose charges, even if one wished to do so. Nor is it pretended that their successors are abler scholars or likely to be more efficient teachers. The value of a degree in America depends on the college or university which grants it. The men removed represent degrees from Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Michigan and Chicago Universities. The men appointed in their place represent degrees from Harvard and Texas Universities and Cornell Institute.

No reason for the discharge of this one third or one fifth of the faculty is even hinted at by the president of the board of regents. The fact that two out of the seven members of the board present when this dismissal was voted were Republicans does not indicate that the object of the removal was not political. We do not know how those two voted; Mr. Cruce tells us that one of the two members voted against the dismissal. The fact that the Republican members voted for Mr. Evans after Dr. Boyd was removed does not indicate that Dr. Boyd's removal was not political. Dr. Boyd having been removed, Mr. Evans may have been, for aught we know, the best candidate, or the only candidate, in sight. The one essential fact that appears in this whole miserable business is that the president and a large proportion of the faculty have been summarily removed from office, and that there is no pretense that any question of their scholarly attainments or their competence to teach was involved in the removal. To the charge that the reasons for the removal were political, ecclesiastical and personal favoritism, only one answer is possible. That answer is a clear statement of some other reason; and no other reason is even suggested.

—*The Outlook.*

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*Introduction to Metallography.* By PAUL GOERENS, Docent in Physical Metallurgy at the Royal Technical High School, Aachen. Translated by FRED IBBOTSON, Lecturer in Metallurgy, The University, Sheffield. London, Longmans, Green and Co. 1908. Pp. x + 214.

The applications of physical chemistry to the solution of industrial problems have been many, but it is doubtful whether any field has yielded such important results as in the study of metallic alloys. Empirically established facts have been placed upon a distinctly scientific basis and fortuitous experimentation has been replaced to a very great extent by accurate prediction. Perhaps in no other field of chemistry or physics has there been such an accumulation of unsystematized observations. This information is now being carefully classified by the results of metallographic study. The methods used are thermal and microscopic—the study of freezing-point curves and the microscopic examination of alloys of varying concentration. The author of this treatise has rendered a distinct service to those interested in the study of the properties of metals. The information has been widely distributed and unavailable to many, and it is now brought together in compact form. The book is simply and clearly written and is an excellent guide to the study of metallography. The exposition of the theoretical side of the subject is not as complete as it might have been but it will give the beginner an excellent idea of equilibrium phenomena. The explanations of the freezing-point diagrams have been duplicated unnecessarily, perhaps not for the beginner, but certainly for those using the book for reference. For the latter class of readers there is too much detail.

The volume treats of the methods employed in the establishments of cooling curves, the interpretations of these curves with chapters on the analogies between aqueous solutions, fused salts and alloys; the practical microscopy and photography of metallic sections; and a special chapter on the iron-carbon system. In the translation this chapter has been completely rewritten.